The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,628.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. " 15 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions... " 0 12 As per line, but no advertisement to be counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 5 "
Third and succeeding 2 "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

COOMBS—April 28th, at Calcutta, Mountain's Hotel, the wife of Captain W. Coombs, of a daughter.
MINTO—May 4th, at No. 2, Garden Reach, the wife of William Minto, Esq., of a son.
GRAY—May 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. J. Gray, Esq., Malda, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

KEMPSON—May 8th, at Bareilly, Mary Frances Kempson, aged 8 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with Cargo, and Passengers, and Cargo to Americas twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Karrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Karrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Malacca, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st	15th	Leave Calcutta	1st	15th
" Cowar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore ...	3	17	" Vizagapatam ...	6	20
" Cannanore ...	4	18	" Cocanada	8	22
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	9	23
" Tellicherry ..	5	19	" Negapatam ...	10	24
" Carwar	6	20	" Pamben	12	26
" Goa	7	21	" Colombo	17	27
" Vingorla	8	22	" Tuticorin	18	28
" Compta	9	23	" Cochin	20	29
" Honawar	10	24	" Calicut	26	30
" Mangalore ...	11	25	" Cannanore ...	27	31
" Carwar	12	26	" Mangalore ...	28	1
			" Carwar	29	2

The 300 H. P., Commander [illegible] leave on 15th May at noon. Bombay on the 15th of the [illegible] and the Steamers of the 1st in Passengers and Cargo with the [illegible] and economical for passengers [illegible] Bangalore and Madras, who can land [illegible] and thence by rail. [illegible] can take the same route, picking up the [illegible] Mangalore, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by [illegible] Akyab, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer [illegible] Akyab on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES, (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurmtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class ...	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2
Second Class ...	0 3	0 2	0 1½	0 2	0 1½
Third Class ...	0 2	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	0 1

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 16th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurmtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurmtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry..	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla.....	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa.....	" Monday.	Tellicherry ...	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore ...	" Monday.
Compta	" Tuesday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ..	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Rutnagherry..	" Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "EARL CANNING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "MAHALUKSHMI," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Agents for the ship "*Mahalukshmi.*"

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon.*

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. Roonan,
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, June 7th, 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th, 1867.

1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting together with the Balance Sheet made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.

2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidstone and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. as to one half thereof on the Assets realized and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.

Also to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all Calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts Calls or liabilities."

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. E. E. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (*Limited*) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

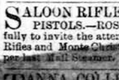
First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Romford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th May next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suits.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolution will be submitted to the Meeting.

That clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that "in case the Company should at any time be wound up it shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay," be rescinded.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th May, 1867.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

TANNA COLLECTORATE—FOREST DEPARTMENT—NOTICE.—AN Auction Sale of TEAK and JUNGLY TIMBER will be held on the 20th of May 1867 at Portion Railway Station on the Bombay and Baroda Line, the Timber consists of Teak and other Jungly wood in lengths up to 6 feet, and is placed in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

Terms of Sale.

25 per cent on the lots being knocked down, the remainder to be paid on the close of the day's sale and purchasers to receive charge of those lots on the last day of sale.

This Timber is lying just outside the Boisur Station and within 20 yards of a long Railway siding. There will be no delay to purchasers in moving these lots nor any expense beyond loading the material.

The Timber can be inspected at any time after the information can be obtained from the 1st Assistant Collector, Tanna, the Deputy Conservator of Forests or the Mamlutdar of Mahim.

(Sd.) C. M. HOGG,
1st Assistant Collector.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 16th instant for 15 Men in health, the conveyance of Troops the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the Revised articles of agreement, copy of which will be seen on application at the office of the Agent for Transports.

3rd. The Troops to be embarked at Bombay and sail to Spithead.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 28th instant.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1867.

THE Committee of Management of the Bombay Shareholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, beg to intimate to those who have subscribed one Rupee per Share under the Deed of Agreement, that they are prepared to return Twenty-five per cent. of the amount received on the subscribers applying to Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, at his Office in 6 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, 10th May 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS.

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
" Princess Helena do
" Croquet do and Morocco do
" Sensation in Bronze do
" Ali Plain do do
" Kid with fancy Toes do
" Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
" Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
" French Glove Kid Boot
" English do do } Dress.
" Kid with Patent Golosh.
" Emperor's ali Patent.
" Palmerston Kid and Patent.
" Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golosh Elastic and to Button.
" Kid Top Enamelled Golosh, Imitation Balmorals. } Walking.
" Do do plain.
" Enamelled Balmorals,
" Prince Alfred Boot in Kid.
" University do do
" Croquet do Morocco.
" High Levant do do
" Garibaldi do do
" University do do
" Chelsea do do
" Balmorals do do
" Croquet do in Calf-skin.
" Kid with Calf-skin Golosh.
" Chelsea all do
" Balmorals in do
" Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook
" Brown (Elastic) Boots.
" Buck-skin do do
" Canvas do do

Boss in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buck-skins and Canvas.

Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.

Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR. FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. Cusson & Woodhall, No. 1, Bell Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

G. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs.	1	8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin ...		2	0
Rose Pekoe ...		1	12
Orange Pekoe ...		1	8
Hyson Green ...		2	0
Flowery Pekoe ...		2	0
Congou ...		1	4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock:—
Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Daily expected per ship "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.
No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to the care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with all John's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

NOTICE.—THE COTTON DEPARTMENT has (in Bombay) a surplus of about the following quantities of fresh Exotic Cotton Seeds, New Orleans, (5) five tons, Sea Island (3) three cwt.

2. Persons requiring supplies of this Seed are invited to make the *earliest Application*, either to Messrs. PEEL, CASSELLS & Co., at Bombay, or to the undersigned (by Telegram) at Dharwar.

Cost price: 14 expenses only will be charged.

W. WALTON,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Camp Carwar, 2nd May 1867.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE COMPANY (LIMITED), will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. on FRIDAY the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. to receive the report of the Liquidators.

A. G. GRANT,
THOS. H. MOORE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Bowling Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENNESSY'S Brandy.....Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy " 22½ "
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the third day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any to PAUL EDWARD BENDIR at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are by their Attornies or Vakeels, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved.

Monday the seventeenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon at the Chambers in the Court House of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP is appointed by him for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated the First day of May 1867.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete.—a Double Seated Phaeton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Ague.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and 1 pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay..... Treacher & Co.
" ..... Rogers & Co.
Poona ..... Rogers & Co.
" ..... Treacher & Co.
Kamptee [illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

Price, Rs. 1-8, by Post Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
The English Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Facts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
The Native Festivals, Fasts and Observances—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Table of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act.
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA.
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
" " Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867
THE POST OFFICE.
Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
" " " delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
" " Book and Newspaper Post
" " Soldiers' Letters
" " Letters
" " Book Post
" " Bangby
Table of Postal distances with the Bangby Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Rates of Postage for Letters,
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
" " " " to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1809 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
" Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount neces-ary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

JOSEPH CHRISTEN, late Professor of the Italian College in Alexandria, gives Theoretical and Practical Lessons in French, Italian, English, German and Latin. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Bake House Lane, near BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water (chimery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious astringent which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when reconrse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers [illegible]'s Patent, requiring no Regret.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma Urari Poison.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear-Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Chloroform, Ether, and Turpentine Globules.
Bismuthi Ammonio-Citras, Soluble, dose, 5 grains.
True Goa Powder, not procurable elsewhere.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine
Strychnine

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

VELVETS.

BLACK and COLOURED LYON'S and SPITALFIELD'S VELVETS for Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

Our present Stock comprises every requisite.

CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, LAMLAS, MERINOES, &c. &c.

MANTLES.

Our Stock of the best PARISIAN MANTLES is almost entirely sold out, and intending Purchasers would do well to make an early call.

DRAP DE FRANCE MANTLES.

PARISIAN PALETOTS.
NEW SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS.
NEW ASTRAKAN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

SHAWLS.

We are now offering our large Stock of SHAWLS, which comprises all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscrib. Capital	Nominal value of shs.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	5 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	Par p. ct. dis.
1,000,000	250	250	.....	Bombay Presidency Bank	95 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 6 p. ct.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Banking Company	50 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	all	Central Bank	18 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India & in China	126 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	600	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	69 p c. p.m.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,250,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp	25 p ct pm. ex-di
500,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	31 to 32 per sh
.....	100	100	.....	General Bank	3s per share. [s

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p.s.
1,650,000	1,000	1,000	25 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	450 per share.
2,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	41 p. s.
1,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prere Land Co.	110 p.s.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	Hoosenee Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
280,000	8,000	8,000	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co.	420 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning	119 per share.
2,187,500	10,000	6,500	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½.
Do.	10 days' sight	99.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills	60 days sight	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities		7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" "	Sicca "	Loan 1832-37	92
" "	" Co.'s "	1839-45	
" "	" "	1841-55	} 87
" "	" "	1854-56	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	102
Five and a half per cent.			108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16.8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	224
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	10-8-0
Gold Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-10

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH MAY.

	OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		225 to 230
Dholleras		180 to 185
Broach wagar		145 to 150
Oomrawuttee		
Akote		190 to 205
Comptas		
Vingorla		185 to 190
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		220 to 225
Akote		
Khandeish		215 to 218
Barsee		
Dholleras		225 to 228
Bhownuggur		235 to 240
Hingunghaut		
Broach		230 to 235
Veraval		205 to 212
Vingorla		222 to 225
Comptas		230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned		230 to 235

Ready Sales.....600 Candies.

For Future Delivery...500 "

Market dull.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th May, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 11th May 1867:—

LIABILITIES.	4th May.	11th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 101,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 56,86,801	" 64,74,298
Deposits at Head Office	" 114,34,347	" 114,40,337
Do. at Branches	" 22,54,819	" 21,81,741
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,23,500	" 1,28,202
Sundries	" 5,70,968	" 1,95,848
	Rs. 395,20,435	Rs. 308,70,426
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 30,18,617	Rs. 28,17,194
Credit Accounts at Do	" 73,35,896	" 71,26,472
Bills Discounted at Do	" 92,37,602	" 87,37,391
Dead Stock	" 10,64,172	" 10,64,172
Stamps	" 11,692	" 11,406
Balances with Agents	" 2,01,236	" 2,33,522
Sundries	" 7,43,333	" 7,31,524
Govt. Reserve Cash	" 16,86,891	" 24,74,298
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 51,29,672	" 57,93,841
Do. Branches	" 20,91,469	" 18,76,096
	Rs. 395,20,435	Rs. 308,70,426

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Creagh, Captain J., 1st Battalion 1st Royals, to join, from [illegible]

[illegible] de B., 2nd Battalion 1st Royals.

[illegible] th Foot, to join, from England.

Hunt, Lieut. F. [illegible] Bengal, on leave, from Rawel Pindee.

Tucker, Lieut. S. H., Police Punjaub, on leave, from Punjaub.

Maitland, Major A., Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Tupper, Lieutenant, Colonel Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.

Stewart, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E., Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon W. P., 35th Foot, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

Kensington, Ensign F., 88th Foot, on leave, from Rawel Pindee.

Harris, Captain 1st Bombay Cavalry, on sick leave, from England.

Bannerman, Major Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Simpson, Assistant Surgeon D. Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

Walshe, Surgeon Major A. E., E. Brigade R. H. A., on medical certificate.

Quin, Lieutenant E., 33rd Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Douglas, Lieutenant G. A., 33rd Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Fane, Major W., 19th Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawur.

Morland, Major Bengal Staff Corps, May 13.

Morland, Lieutenant H. B., 24th Regiment, duty, to Nagpore, Jubbulpoor.

Tupper, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Dickens, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Barton, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Hasch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Tucker, Lieutenant L. H., Police Punjaub, on leave, to England.

Kerr, Lieutenant F. E., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.

Bryant, Lieutenant E. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Iredell, Captain H. S., 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Dansterville, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.

Lucas, Cornet H. F. E., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Poona.

Lucas, Cornet, 2nd (Queen) Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Mutha.

Wells, Colonel S., 23rd Foot, on leave, to England.

Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse Guards, to rejoin, to Seroor.

Reid, Ensign A. F., 100th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th May, 1867.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed, with effect from the 15th April:—

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. M. Lloyd, to officiate as wing officer in addition to his own duties.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 341, 28th April, Staff Surgeon Mitchell will continue in medical charge of the 98th Foot, pending his being Gazetted to the Surgeoncy of the Corps.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant C. C. Goring, 33rd Foot, from 10th April to 26th November, and Ensign W. T. Daverell, 45th Foot, from 25th February to 20th December, on the recommendation of a medical board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
13 A. O. A	Laing	London	Nov. 26.
13 Penang (s)	McCollum	Kurrachee, May 10	
Fr. ice Alfred	Thirsell	London, Jan 19	
Persia	Jacob	Singapore, March 18.	
Flakes (s)	Baker	Goa May 11.	

DEPARTURES.

MAY.		
13 Siberia	Clark	Liverpool
Confidence (s)	Wakefield	Liverpool.
Sattara (s)	Reyts	Singapore and Hongkong.
Jupiter (s)	Drewitz	Mandavie.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Ship *Johannes*, J. Knockster, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *James Laidlaw*, J. J. K. Lorkes, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Bothwick*, J. Kelly, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Sain Maude*, J. T. Murdock, bound to Liverpool.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, Hazelwood, bound to Aden and Suez.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO GOA,

THE Steamer "PHLOX" will leave this Port for Goa, direct on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 A. M., starting from the Apollo Bundar.

FARES.

1st Class..... Rs. 25,
2nd Class..... Rs. 15
Deck..... Rs. 5.

Will have no objection to call at an intermediate Port, if inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coals per Ship "THOMAS SEDDON," from Sheilds, are requested to send off Boats and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Thomas Seddon*.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company called for THIS DAY, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at a Meeting held on the 12th April, is adjourned till 5 P. M. of TUESDAY the 14th May, in consequence of there not being a quorum.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

13th May 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of OOMERKHAN BIN HUSSUNKHAN late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Mahomed Noor Mahomed and Jacanabee Widow of Hussonkhan bin Oomerkhan the sole Executor and Executrix named in the said will.—Bombay, 13th day of May 1867.

G. S. JUDGE, Applicants' Proctor.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-19-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company advertised to be held on the 15th instant at noon.

That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper on the best terms obtainable.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW DHOLLERA COTTON.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. HERALAL & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Cellis of Muccadum Shamjee Ketsey, by order of Moolchund Mola, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Graham & Co., the first purchasers, 18 Candies new Dhollera Cotton, selected according to Agreement, and Surveyed by Messrs. Fearnley and Jardine

HERALAL & Co., Auction eers.

6 Rampart Row, 13th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.

Steam and Hand Pumps.

Steam and Hand Cranes.

Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Empirates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dawk Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Jas and Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Station Hotels.

Messrs. Street.

Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East

London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867.

THE Government of India published a short time ago a very instructive document shewing the development of the Indian Paper Currency from the time the system came into force in the various circles of issue throughout India to the end of March last. The result is far from gratifying, for it shews that the greatest number of notes that ever entered into circulation was only 10½ crores, and the number at present in circulation is little more than 8½ crores, which every one must admit to be a very meagre outcome from the great currency measure elaborated by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing. The circles within which these notes are supposed to be passing from hand to hand in the ordinary course of business or life are ten in number, being Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Bombay and Kurrachee. Taking for granted that the circulation of the notes is confined to the capital town of each circle, and assuming the aggregate population of these towns to be 2½ millions, we deduce that the note circulation stands in the ratio of three to every one of the inhabitants of the towns named. The average circulation of the Bank of England and of the English Provincial Banks of Issue is more than 2 to every one of the population of England and Wales; that of the Scotch Banks of Issue is nearly 1½ to every one of the population of Scotland, and that of the Irish Banks is 1½ to every one of the population of Ireland. The result of this might seem satisfactory so far as the large towns which form the centres of circles are concerned, but the comparison as thus put is scarcely a fair one, because since the Bank of Bombay lost credit with the community the exchange banks of this city have contrary to the English custom held their own reserves; and, as these are held largely in Government notes, a very respectable portion of the notes "in circulation" is in reality in the safes of the various banks. It is also notorious that since the 1st of July 1865, a day ever to be considerable number of the notes in the hands of the public have not been in active circulation, but have been hoarded by debtors and insolvents with the dishonest intention of defrauding their creditors. Farther, the minimum denomination of the Bank of England note being for £5, and the minimum note in India being for Rs. 10 (or £1), it is clear that as the portable and convenient sovereign is made to do duty in England and Wales in all transactions under £5, the Paper Currency never reaches that development to which it would attain if the Bank of England, like the Government of India, were entitled to issue notes down to £1 in value. In India, therefore, the circulation is abnormally inflated by the temporary causes specified; in England it is checked by the restrictive enactments of Parliament. Nevertheless, if we take, not the population of the mere capital towns of the various Indian circles of issue, but the population of British India (145,000,000) as against the population of Great Britain, the note issue of the two countries stands in the ratio of one note to every 107 of the population of British India and of 1⅔ notes to every one of the population of Britain—a state of matters sufficiently suggestive. Or, measuring the 8½ millions of note circulation in India against the coin actually in circulation (estimated by the late Mr. Wilson at 100 millions sterling) we perceive how very inadequately the Paper Currency system has commended itself to the people of this country. One reason is the undoubted poverty of the mass of the population; other reasons lie in the conservative habits of the people, the cantoning of the country into currency circles, and the difficulty experienced beyond the limits of the Presidency towns in cashing notes. It appears that from the introduction of the system in March 1862 to 28th May 1864 the only circles established were those of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and that the amount of notes issued in these circles at the latter date was six crores. From May 1864 to June 1865 the remaining seven circles were opened and by 3rd June 1865 the issue of notes amounted to 7⅞ crores. By 1st July, the circulation had risen to 8¾ crores, but three-fourths of that increase was due to Bombay where the circulation had risen from 331 lacs on 3rd June to 407 lacs on 1st July, the sudden expansion of the circulation being due to the panic that had then seized the community and to the hoarding of notes to avoid liabilities in connection with time-bargains. After various fluctuations between 1st July 1865 and 31st December 1866 the total circulation of notes reached its maximum of Rs. 10½ crores on the latter date, but it declined during the present year until at 30th March last it stood at over 8¼ crores. As regards Bombay, the hoarded notes, during and after September 1865 when cotton was rising and the market was recovering its buoyancy, crept out of their hiding places, and being exchanged for silver, the circulation in Bombay fell from its maximum in 1865 (Rs. 4,14,50,000) to Rs. 2,60,45,000 at the end of the year,—the decrease of the amount of notes in the hands of the public being caused by the demand for coin to pay for purchases of cotton in the interior. With the accumulating insolvencies and dread of calls during the first six or eight months of 1866 the circulation had again expanded to nearly 444 lacs at the end of June and 545 at the end of December, or two millions sterling beyond the value of the notes in the hands of the public in January and February 1865 when there was no inducement to hoard. This sum of two millions, therefore, we may set down as altogether withdrawn from active circulation, and lying partially in the coffers of the Exchange Banks and partially in the repositories of insolvents. But we think it can be shown that a farther sum of more than half a million has also found its way into the hiding places that debtors have constructed for it. Notes of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 are not much in use for the ordinary transactions of business either in Bombay or up country and the value of the notes of Rs. 1,000 each in the hands of the public on 30th April last was Rs. 2,39,95,000, while that of notes of Rs. 500 each was Rs. 17,11,500 making a total of Rs. 2,57,06,500. On the same date the notes of all kinds in the hands of the public in the Bombay circle had fallen in consequence of the revival of trade from 54 crores on 31st December to 3 crores and 67 lacs on 30th April, and our conclusion, therefore, is that of the 3 crores and 67 lacs worth of notes in circulation on 30th April, 2½ crores go to form the reserves of the Exchange Banks and the secret treasures of fraudulent insolvents. Government is about to issue notes of an altogether new pattern, and if it only felt itself at liberty to call in the old notes to enable the exchange to be effected how many scoundrels in Bombay would be scared! They may, however, remain at peace as Government will not endanger the success of the Paper Currency Scheme by any such experiment. The dishonest among us would only hoard rupees instead of notes.

We postpone any comment on the proposal recently made in connection with the institution of one great Imperial State Bank to invest that bank with the management of the note circulation of all India. Experience has shewn that the present system cannot be worked successfully. Whether the management of the circulation is entrusted to a great State Bank, whether it returns to the several Presidency Banks or remains with Government, the obstructions through in the way of the development of Paper Currency by the existence of circles of issue must be entirely removed, and effectual provision made for cashing the note when encashment is demanded. Government in its anxious desire to render the note always convertible will not have devised more potent barriers to the natural development of the currency than those created by the establishment of circles of issue. The same dread determined its selection of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 5 as the minimum denomination, but it also prevented the new paper substitute for coin from passing more extensively into the hands of the public. We do not seem to have a Finance Minister able to deal with the question of Currency Reform, and we learn with surprise that the elaborate report of the Currency Commission still lies in his hands instead of having been reported upon, with the views of the Government of India, to the Secretary of State. We would require another Mr. Wilson to take up the reform of the Paper Currency, after the light of five years' experience, and to prepare the way also for the introduction of a Gold Currency into India.

THE mail that arrived on Saturday brought despatches from Colonel Merewether, stating that the condition of the British captives in Abyssinia is still unchanged.

WE hear that Mr. George Campbell, the newly appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has gone home on leave without taking up his appointment, and that his brother, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the English mail steamer, will act for him during his absence. Mr. J. S. Campbell acted as Chief Commissioner on a former occasion, while Mr. Temple was in England.

WE are very glad to hear that the Bombay Government has now given authority to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to carry out a complete survey of the projected line from Neemuch to Delhi, with a branch to Agra. The survey from Baroda or Wassud to Neemuch, which was sanctioned some time ago, is nearly finished. There is now, therefore, at last, a reasonable prospect of the extensions which are necessary to the full prosperity of this Railway Company being accomplished.

A MEETING of the shareholders in Bombay of the Commercial Bank has been convened for Tuesday, 21st May for the purpose of considering the proposal for the reconstruction of the Bank as adopted at the meetings in London of the shareholders and creditors. It may be remembered, that Mr. David Chadwick, who was requested, with the consent of the official liquidator to examine the accounts of the Bank with the view of considering the desirableness of reconstructing it, reported that he was of opinion, that the assets of the Bank were sufficient to pay all liabilities in full, and to pay a small amount to the shareholders. The meeting in London, however, resolved to reconstruct the Bank, and to call up £5 per share on the old shares, and to issue new shares to the amount of £5 per share. The meeting in Bombay will be asked to confirm the London resolution.

WE learn on satisfactory authority, that a troop of Irregular Horse is now being raised in Jacobabad on the same principle as the Sind Horse for service at Aden. The troop is to be 100 strong, and Lieut. Myers, a most promising and popular young officer, is to be put in command. We believe it is intented that the troop starts from Kurrachee before the monsoon sets in, if possible.

The *Pioneer* hears that cholera has appeared in Fyzabad, principally among native pilgrims to the holy places of Adjoodhia and that there have been also one or two stray cases among the troops stationed there.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We hear that a vessel recently arrived in port, fell in, off Ceylon, with the *Crusador* bound for Calcutta. The latter steered to westwards, and disappeared. Shortly afterwards, smoke was seen in the direction of the *Crusador*, as if a steamer were approaching. However, this did not continue long. For though what appeared from the masthead to be smoke and flame, shortly disappeared, it is possible that a vessel may have perished from fire or explosion, as nothing more was seen of it. Of course, it is possible that this smoke or fire was not from the *Crusador*; but if that vessel does not turn up shortly, the fears respecting it may be realised.

THE same:—the Deb Rajship is vacant in Bhootan. The aim of the Penlows and Jungpeas and Prepenlows is directed towards the Deb Rajship. Augdafring is at present the most powerful, and has collected a good number of troops, threatening every one, in case of his non-election, to plunder the interior of Bhootan. All other Penlows, including the noted Tongso-Penlow, are exerting themselves also to secure for themselves the higher dignity. The Council are in favour of the former.

THE same:—Some time ago when the Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior received an intimation from the Government of the desirability of breaking up his regiments and disbanding them, he was greatly annoyed at the arrangement. But we now learn from a letter recently received from Gwalior, that his views have considerably changed on this subject. When he read the letter from the Viceroy assuring him that such a course would be greatly to his advantage, he at once decided that the troops should be disbanded, and the fort made over to the British Government.

THE *Englishman*:—The most important question as to whether any subordinate Government, or official, is justified in putting such an interpretation on the wording of an Act of the Vice-regal Council as they may choose, even though contrary to the express words of the Act itself, and the usual construction put upon such words by Courts of Law, as well as lexicographers, has now arisen under Mr. Massey's Licence Tax Act. In the *Allahabad Government Gazette* of the 1st of May there are published certain *Observations* by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, giving his own ideas of the interpretation to be put upon the Act for the instruction of Collectors and others. The first of these observations is singularly at variance with the wording of the Act, which in Section 5 reads as follows:—"Every person who shall on *and after* the 1st of May 1867 exercise any profession or trade in British India, and whose annual profits *shall be* Rs. 200 and upwards, shall take out a licence, and shall pay for the same such annual sum, &c., &c." The interpretation put upon this clause by His Honor and we may also add by the Collector of Calcutta, is "that the amount payable by any person is to be fixed with regard *to the profits of the previous year*, irrespective of the trade or profession from the exercise of which these profits were derived." So that for carrying on a trade between the 1st of May 1866 and the 31st of April 1867, we are to be taxed under a Bill which only became law on 1st May 1867, and which contains no clause giving it a retrospective effect—even if the introduction of such a clause in a revenue bill would be legal—but which contains in itself especial directions to the contrary *viz.*, "*whose annual profit shall be*," not, shall have been. Suppose, for instance a case such as this. A. goes to England on the first of June for one year; before leaving he is according to the Government interpretation of the Act, liable to be prosecuted for having taken out a licence, for the profits of a year already passed and gone,—for profits already spent without apprehension of any deduction being made therefrom, and by the payment of which tax his whole calculation of expenses for his trip may be upset, even, himself, perhaps, prevented from taking a journey necessary to the preservation of his health. There is but one remedy for such interpretations as the above. It has been decided for many years, in all English Courts of Law, that an Act of Parliament must be construed according to its *wording*, and not according to the *intention* of the framers of the Act. We have fortunately in this country a High Court, composed in some part of English lawyers of well-known talent and uprightness, and if the officers entrusted with carrying out the provisions of this Act, either on their own reading of the Act, or under the directions of those in authority over them choose to give any except a strictly legal interpretation to such Act, it is to such High Court we must appeal for protection.

THE *Englishman* (May 7):—The Supreme Government, we understand, have resolved, before taking action on the Burman question, to wait until the expiration of the period stipulated for in the Treaty of 1862, within which the King of Burmah agreed to introduce certain reforms.

THE same:—Yesterday Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Norman, and Mr. Justice Phear, sat at the Town Hall to consider the making absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the motion of the Advocate-General calling upon Mr. Augustus Stewart, an attorney and proctor of the High Court, to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls, or otherwise, punished for preparing and attesting a deed of conveyance in which was a recital that Rs. 32,000 had passed as a consideration from his brother, Mr. James Stewart, to his brother Mr. William M. Stewart for the transfer of a 4 annas share in an indigo factory, the property of Mr. W. M. Stewart, to Mr. James Stewart, and the attesting the receipt thereof, knowing that no money had passed, and that such consideration was false. Mr. Doyne showed causes against the rule. Mr. Justice Norman held that nothing had been proved against Mr. Stewart, but an irregularity, for which striking off the rolls would be far too severe a punishment. But the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phear held that the deed was prepared, and knowingly prepared and executed by Mr. Stewart with the contemplation of a possible defrauding of future creditors, that he ought, therefore, to be struck off the rolls. The rule was therefore made absolute. Mr. A. Stewart was struck off the rolls as an attorney.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The treaties of 1839, to which reference is now so often made in connection with the Luxemburg question, were concluded in London with the object of regulating the international relations of Belgium with the other Powers. It was by those treaties that Luxemburg was divided between Belgium and Holland, and that the independence of Belgium was guaranteed. They are three in number, and are all dated the 19th of April, 1839. The first defines the boundaries between Belgium and Holland; the second places the provinces of the first under the guarantee of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia; and the third records the consent of the German Confederation to the new distribution of territory.

THE same:—It is to be hoped that speedy advantage will be taken of the proposals of the Government in the Treasury minute just laid before the House of Commons for establishing additional telegraphic communication with the East. Among the suggested lines is one from Egypt to Aden, which will probably attract immediate notice. The great improvement which has taken place of late in the manufacture of telegraphic cables will ensure any new attempt against some of the dangers which proved fatal to the Red Sea cable of 1859; still, in addition to the greater cost and other disadvantages of a cable as compared with a land line, it would be well in any project of this kind to ascertain beforehand whether there are any serious physical difficulties in maintaining a submarine line through the Red Sea. The Zebair islands are of volcanic origin, and there are occasional eruptions from some of the bases as well as the craters of the peaks. Hot-water springs are known to exist below the sea level in the latitude of Annesley Bay, which would also be apt to prove destructive to a cable. On the other hand, there would be no difficulty in constructing a land line all the way from Suez to Mokha, a distance of 1,200 miles, from whence it might be continued to Aden, via Perim, by a cable. A short cable would also be required across the Gulf of Akaba. Or, if deemed more practicable, the existing Egyptian line to Kenneh on the Nile might be extended through the desert to Kosseir, along the Red Sea coast to Aden.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that all the new transports for service in carrying troops to India, will be commissioned forthwith; and we are in a position to state that they will all be on their stations by the month of September next; therefore there will be no reliefs sent round the Cape this year.

THE *Daily News* says that the continental journals lately published a report that the Crown Prince of Prussia was not satisfied with the reputation which the war correspondence from Bohemia had gained for him with the British public, and that the April number of the *Edinburgh Review* would contain an article on the late campaign from his pen. The rumour was not exactly adjusted to the practice of our leading English reviews, which are not in the habit of placing their pages at the service of princes; but it had its grain of truth. The new number of the *Edinburgh* contains an article on the Prussian campaign of 1866, certainly not written by the Crown Prince, since it contains references and comparisons in which that illustrious personage would not permit himself to indulge, but, nevertheless, presenting his case, and supplying a number of statements which must be exceedingly gratifying to his friends. We take leave to add a remark upon this instructive article in the interest of our own profession—that is to say, in the interest of all newspaper readers. We hope we may infer from this late but eager appeal to public opinion that the value of the correspondence which English journals publish from the seat of war is beginning to be better appreciated in Prussia. The future King of that country would be glad now if he had had Lieutenant Hozier with him to describe his achievements, and he is wise. We have an impression, and something more, that that accomplished military writer did date just one letter from Sedan, when it was the head-quarters of the 2nd Army Corps, and immediately after transferred himself to Gorlitz. It was said at the time that he had been subjected to the annoyance of arrest. Of course if such a thing happened it was only by mistake. But, however, this may be it is certain that the Prussian authorities did all that was possible to discourage those gentlemen who, commissioned by English newspapers, went out with no other desire than to place the public in possession of the truth and to do justice to the skill of generals and the bravery of troops. Men of liberal education, members of learned professions, accustomed to follow the operations of war, and capable of describing them with clearness and vigour, were refused admission to the lines, and sometimes treated with rudeness. We trust it is now seen that this exclusive system has its disadvantages, and that if it is thought important that honour should be paid to those who serve their country well, a more cordial reception should be given to those who represent the public in the camp and on the field of battle.

THE *Bullionist* states Mr. Cannan's case against the Agra Bank as follows:—The liquidation of the bank's affairs was placed in the hands of Mr. H. H. Cannan, of whose experience and ability it is superfluous to speak. In June, 1866 this gentleman found himself in charge of an estate of 16,000,000*l.*, with two separate armies of debtors and creditors, scattered, not only through every part of Great Britain, but through British India, Australia, China, and the Continent of Europe. His position was one of enormous responsibility, and of almost despotic power. As money came in he lent or invested it on the security of Consols, thereby realising a profit of 20,000*l.*, instead of leaving the funds idle and unproductive in the Bank of England. He held over cotton upon which the bank had lent money, till the market rose to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent., the aggregate advance being represented by 50,000*l.* By a similar exercise of judgment he secured 80,000*l.* in improved value of Egyptian Bonds, of which the Agra held half a million pounds' worth. These three items it will be observed, amount to 150,000*l.*, or 15 per cent. of the entire capital of the resuscitated bank. Mr. Cannan has been reminded of the aphorism that corporations have no consciences. For all his services he has asked 25,000*l.*, including in that sum his own heavy outlay for a staff of clerks in London and at all the bank's branches. His request, however, has not been granted. With unwise economy and doubtful policy the directors have declined to pay the amount he claims, or even to refer the matter to the arbitration of some impartial person. They will do nothing but take the opinion of the Court of Chancery, and will pay only what that court awards, though the 25,000*l.* is only 12s. 6d. per cent. of the amount actually realised, and is very far less than any liquidator would have made, had he done his work so as to make resuscitation impossible. Mr. Cannan has therefore good reason to complain. At a time when he has been not inaptly described as the accountants' harvest he refused lucrative business that he might devote himself to the Agra's affairs. With equal probity, skill, and self-sacrifice, he

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on the 12th instant, that the direct line was right; Russian line right.

WE understand that Colonel Walker has suggested to Government the advisability of revising the Cotton Fraud's Department.

WE learn from a private letter that there was heavy rain with thunder and lightning from Dhavoo to Ahmedabad on the evening of Friday last.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor arrived in Bombay yesterday morning to visit the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine before his departure to Europe, and will return to Matheran this evening.

FROM a telegram from Kolapore we learn that the weather was partially cloudy, wind moderate South West. Another telegram from Madras of the same date states, that the weather was fine, wind south. Thermometer 860° Barometer 29·84.

AN exparte verdict was recorded in favour of the plaintiff by the Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court, yesterday, in the case of Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed *vs.* John Burn, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 1,000 being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to him on 9th July 1866. Mr. Jehanghier appeared for the plaintiff.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. "Penang," Captain D. McCollum, arrived yesterday with the Kurrachee Mail, she brought the following passengers :—Honourable S. Mansfield; Mr. and Mrs. Lane and family; Major Fane; Assistant Surgeon Smith; Mr. H. J. Walton; Mr. Douglas; Ensign Remington; Mr. Tucker; Mr. Carr; Mr. Dilk; and four European soldiers.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery on the occasion of the embarkation for England of the Honourable C. J. Erskine, Member of Council. And also a salute of same number of guns will be fired this day at 11 A. M., from the saluting battery on the occasion of the Honourable S. Mansfield's taking the oaths as a Member of Council.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba, this evening :—

Quick March	.....	Hamm.
Overture	"La Le Norma"	Bellini.
Quadrille	"Theresa"	Godfrey.
Selection	"Haydee"	Auber.
Waltz	"Belgravia"	Godfrey.
Galop	"Vielliebchen"	Berner.

THE following passengers arrived on Friday last per B. I. and R. S. N. Co's. S. S. "Lord Clyde," Captain W. Moylan, from the Coast and Colombo :—

Mr. W. Woodhouse; Major G. T. Pearson; Miss Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Fane; Mr. and Mrs. S. Stewart; Major Baley and Lady; Mrs. Rockschiles; Mr. J. Jardine; Mrs. Woodhouse and 2 children; Mr. G. Keshewjee; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Ellis; and Mr. E. Schapper.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this day by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Baroda," Captain Haselwood, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez.—Captain Chase,; and Mr. Fane.

For Marseilles—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Horsfall; Mr. Milner, Captain Woodward; Mr. Keer, Colonel Tupper; and Mr. Johnstone.

For Southampton,—Mr. E. Remington; Mrs. Young and 2 children; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Smith; Colonel Wells.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 364, of these were 237 Hindoos, of whom 138 were males; 19 Mussulmans, 15 being males; 89 Parsees, 4 being males; 13 Christians 8 being males; and 6 of other castes of whom 4 were males. With regard to ages there were 74 under ten years of age, 79 under twenty, 158 between twenty and forty, 40 between forty and sixty, and 13 upwards of sixty. Out of the 364 patients treated, 142 were cured, 178 absented and 44 are remaining under treatment.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows :—

From United Kingdom, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th May.

From Continent of Europe, 8th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 38 hours 52 minutes to 39 hours 32 minutes, communication being reported imperfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 12th to 8 P. M. of the 13th May were as follows :—

	To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*
From Calcutta via Agra	.....	103 22	98 23
" Calcutta via Madras	...	91 34	63 52
" Madras	.....	41 45	39 30

BOMBAY, 13TH, 6 A. M.—Imperfect communication Nassick continues.

BOMBAY, 13TH. 9-45 A. M.—Interruption Poona

BOMBEY, 13TH, 4-55 P. M.—Contact Surat lines

SURAT, 13TH, 6 A. M.—Contast Surat lines continues

MALLIGAUM, 13TH 8-38 A. M.—Communication Khull.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.

At a meeting of native gentlemen held at Sunkersett House (the residence of the late Sir Juggonathjee Sunkersett) on Friday last, it was resolved to present an address to the Hon. C. J. Erskine before his departure for England. The meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, for that purpose. The deputation consisted of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. V. J. Sunkersett, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee, Vishwanath N. Mandlik, and a number of other gentlemen.

Before reading the address, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who headed the deputation, made the following remarks :—

SIR,—When you first arrived in this city in October 1840, you brought a letter to me from Mr. Williamson Ramsey. This letter stated that you would be found a friend of the natives, a gentleman of enlightened views and possessed of acquirements of a high order. Twenty-six years and more have passed since then, and during these years, I as well as several of my friends here around me, have had the most ample opportunities of seeing and knowing the true worth and excellence of your character, and the statements in the letter I have alluded to, have shown themselves to us, more and more true, as time has rolled on. But, Sir, the presence here today, of this deputation, and the address which the deputation has come to present, attest better than any other kind of evidence could do, that throughout your long official career, you have been emphatically a consistent friend of the natives, while the records of the various departments of Government, especially the Educational and the Judicial, and the records of the proceedings of the Legislative and Executive Councils, afford boundless testimony of the enlightenment of your views, and the high order of your intellectual attainments. I feel that this country can ill afford to lose the services of European gentlemen like yourself—gentlemen, who by their lives and public actions, stand prominently forth as examples of industry, perseverance, and generous devotion to whatever may be their duty. Sir, I deem it a great privilege to have taken part in presenting you with this address. Though few of us, probably, will have the pleasure of meeting you here again, yet let me assure you, Sir, that you will live long in our memories and prominently as one among the most illustrious of those who teach masses of mankind by the influence of their example.

Sir Jamsetjee then read the address, which had been numerously signed and was as follows :—

TO THE HONOURABLE CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, MEMBER OF COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, desire to express to you, on behalf of the native community, the feelings of unfeigned regret with which we contemplate your approaching retirement from the service of the state and departure from our native land. And in doing so we wish to convey to you the thanks of the community for the great services which you have rendered to our country.

Of these services none are more conspicuous than those which will ever connect your name with the cause of education in Bombay; early in your career as a Member of the Board of Education, you obtained experience regarding the requirements of this Presidency, and when the celebrated Despatch of 1854 reached us, Bombay was fortunate enough to find in you, her first Director of Public Instruction, one admirably fitted by training, by ability, by temperament, and by knowledge of the people, to take the initiative in organizing a sound and liberal system of popular education. We are convinced that a large measure of the success which the new educational department has achieved in this Presidency is due to the ability with which it was first organized, and the wise and liberal spirit in which it was introduced and worked during your administration.

After you had ceased to be Director of Public Instruction, you continued your exertions on behalf of education, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and as a Member of Council since your return to Bombay.

Your subsequent services in the Judicial Department were no less distinguished; and it is no exaggeration to say that, in your administration first as Judge of the Konkan and afterwards on the Bench of the High Court, you have been universally regarded by our community as the very personification of *Dharam* "Justice."

Your elevation to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in 1861 still further extended your sphere of usefulness. For your statesman-like views enabled you to exercise a marked influence for good on the course of the Imperial legislation during the years you occupied a seat at the Calcutta Council Board.

During the last year and a half the Bombay Government has more immediately benefited by your experience and advice. And we had hoped that you would have retained your seat in Council for several years to come. But this is not to be. Your health has given way under the weight of the incessant and heavy labours which the conscientious discharge of your duties has imposed upon you through a long series of years. And you go to seek repose in your native land.

In bidding you farewell, allow us, Sir, again to express to you the deep respect with which we regard your character, public and private, and permit us to thank you not only for the direct benefits which your labours have produced, but also for the bright example which you have afforded to all of a pure and singleminded devotion to duty.

We wish you a prosperous voyage to England, where we trust under Divine Providence you may long continue to enjoy with your family continued health and happiness. —We beg to subscribe, &c.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Bhau Dajee, and others.

Mr. Erskine acknowledged the address in the following terms :—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—You will believe that I thank you—that I sincerely and heartily thank you—for your very friendly address. When I first learned that you desired to present it, I could not but feel some self-reproach on remembering that, in the course of my career in this country, I had been able to do so little for those among whom I have lived so long. But presently that feeling gave place altogether to a feeling of thankfulness that you should thus again have come forward to show how ready you are—how ready our fellow subjects in this country are—to acknowledge any endeavour on our part, on the part of any one of us, to take counsel with them, and to act with them, in any plans for the common good. In my own case you have been good enough, to a very great extent, to take the will for the deed. I am not the less thankful for your kindness. And I sincerely trust that as a large number of your countrymen and of my countrymen, come to see more of each other and to work more into each other from year to year, the same friendly disposition which has brought us together now, may mature and ripen many instances, into mutual feelings and lasting feelings, of personal esteem and regard. You have been good enough to refer with approval to my connection with educational affairs, and with some of the judicial and legislative reforms of recent years. There too, my own judgment assures me that you ascribe to my efforts a great deal more merit than they deserve. But this, at least, I will say that in each of the great departments of the public administration have I felt a deeper interest, or a more hopeful interest than in the departments which you have named. In none of these departments, I believe, is it so essential to success that public measures should carry with them the sympathy and support of at least the more intelligent classes of the native community; and in none, therefore, can more valuable services be rendered by those who, like yourselves, can best appreciate, and best explain to others, the real intentions of persons in authority and the real scope and tendency of their proposals. I know you will all be willing and ready to render such services whenever it may be in your power. Very many changes have taken place during the six and twenty years we have passed since I came among you. I do not now refer so much to changes affecting public institutions, or public affairs, as to changes among yourselves, and in the society in which you move. That the pleasure of knowing many of the heads of the society in the last generation, and for some I felt, and shall ever feel a sincere respect and regard. Most of them have now passed away. Trying times, very troubled times have come upon you since you last them. And I can easily imagine how often of late you must have missed with much regret the large experience, the sagacity, the public spirit of such tried friends as the late Mr. Jagunath Sunkersett and the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. But, if some of these changes have brought with them much sorrow to many, there are others which afford ground only for hope and thankfulness. You can believe that, if one of your old friends, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, for instance, or Col. Jervis, could have been present at such a ceremony as the last Convocation for conferring the degrees of the University, they must at once have recognised the great interval which separates the state of things in which you are living from the state of things with which he was familiar. I can myself remember the time when none of the pupils of our schools had qualified himself to practice the higher branches of the noble profession in which Dr. Bhau Dajee and others have since earned such an honourable reputation. At that time no native student had acquired such a knowledge of legal science and legal principles, as to be able like Mr. Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, their friends to plead in the English language before Judges of the High Court with the greatest advantage and success. None of your countrymen had there been named to preside in any of the superior Civil Courts in this presidency. But lately you have seen a Judge, selected from among yourselves, filling with great credit a seat on the Bench of the High Court. At that time none of you had been called to sit in the Council of this Government. Now more than one of you has filled that honourable office, and has thus been able to express with authority the feelings of your countrymen on subjects connected with legislation. These are very great changes—great steps in advance. And yet, after all, they are only the beginning of the great progress that is before you, I trust that through the blessing of God, the progress may be uninterrupted and may bring with it such results of good to you and to your children. But I ought not any longer to detain you. Once more I heartily thank you for your [illegible]. Should the course of events [illegible] of you to England, I hope to [illegible] should appear [illegible] may be sure that I sh[illegible] interest and regard [illegible] ed expression of than[illegible]shes for your welfare, I m[illegible]

The deputation then [illegible]

THE DOCK SCHEME.

THE Dock Committee met on Friday afternoon in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall. Present—Mr. A. D. Robertson (chairman), Mr. Russel Aitken, Col. DeLisle, Captain Henry, Mr. P. Adams, Mr. A. D. Grant, and Mr. James Bogie.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer of the Municipality and Coroner of the City of Bombay, was examined. He said: I think it is out of the question in a sanitary point of view that seamen should be allowed to live on board ship in docks in Bombay, they would be so much exposed to the effects of the impurities arising from the enclosed water. I think there must indubitably be such impurities, though it might be otherwise if there were such a current of fresh seawater that the docks would be entirely flushed out daily.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think it would be necessary to flush them out entirely?

Dr. Hewlett: I think so. As I understand this scheme it is proposed that there should be at least 34 ships in the dock, and I suppose there would be on board of each ship an average of 30 men, making upwards of a thousand men living in the dock. Well, the sewage from these men, from the cook-rooms, and from the galleries would of course find its way into the dock and would deposit itself as a thick heavy mud at the bottom of the dock, and this mud in process of decomposition would give off gases which could not fail to be obnoxious to the men living on board the ships.

Mr. Aitken: Would that apply if the cooking were done on shore?

Dr. Hewlett: But, besides that, there would be the night soil.

Captain Henry said that the conveniences in connection with docks were always on shore. He did not know of any dock where it was allowable to use those on board, for that of course would make the place perfectly intolerable.

Mr. Robertson: Supposing no sewage was allowed to pass into the dock, and no refuse from the cooking-room or elsewhere, do you still think that the water would become so impure as to be detrimental to the health of the men?

Dr. Hewlett: I think so, speaking under the impression that the water is not to be renewed daily.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think the whole of it should be renewed daily?

Dr. Hewlett: I think it should be.

Captain Henry: Do you think that if, say, a 23rd of the whole of the water in the dock (the depth of which it is proposed should be 23 ft.) were allowed to go out every tide and were replaced with fresh water, it would be sufficient for the purpose?

Dr. Hewlett: I think it would be too little.

Mr. Aitken: What amount do you think would be required?

Dr. Hewlett: I think the water should be entirely renewed once in three days at the very outside.

Captain Henry: Do you know how it is done in England.

Dr. Hewlett: I don't think you can argue how it should be done in this country from the way it is done in England?

Captain Henry: Do you know how it is done in Marseilles?

Dr. Hewlett: There it smells most obnoxiously.

Captain Henry said that was the case in the old basin at Marseilles, but that it arose from the whole of the sewerage of the town going into it.

Mr. Robertson: Suppose the men did not live on board but in barracks on the dock ground?

Dr. Hewlett: Mr. Aitken proposes that the barracks should be between the dock and the seawall, but I think the place altogether is objectionable. It is too leeward of the native town. The prevailing wind here is the North-East, which would blow right from the native town on to the dock.

Captain Henry: So that the wind would come from the native town to the dock but not from the dock to the native town.

Dr. Hewlett assented.

In answer to Mr. Aitken, Dr. Hewlett said the wind would come from the parts of the native town where fever was always most prevalent, and that he thought the fever poison would be carried in too concentrated a form for men to live in barracks.

Mr. Aitken: Don's you think that that fever arises from the disgusting state of the foreshore?

Dr. Hewlett: The foreshore is not in such a disgusting state now, the reclamations having greatly improved it.

Captain Henry: Do you know in what months of the year the fever is most prevalent in the native town?

Dr. Hewlett: In the fourth quarter and the first quarter of the year.

Captain Henry: That is the cold weather. Is not that strong proof that it arises from the wind blowing over the foul foreshore?

Dr. Hewlett: I think not.

Captain Henry: Don't the winds prevail mostly from the North East at those times?

Dr. Hewlett: Mostly, in January, from the North and North-East.

Captain Henry: Does not that blow right over the foreshore towards the native town?

Dr. Hewlett: It does do so, but I believe myself that the fever is produced by over-crowding. Of course the emanations from the foreshore probably have a great deal to do with it, but they are not the principal cause. (In answer to a further question :—) High temperature must destroy or modify the fever poison. It is during the cold weather that natives are in the habit of crowding together to procure warmth, and the emanations from their bodies cause fever.

Captain Henry: Then, you say that the wind coming from the foreshore has nothing to do with it?

Dr. Hewlett: I say that it has an influence, but it is not the strongest influence.

Mr. Robertson: But is not that the chief fever season all throughout India, irrespective of Bombay?

Dr. Hewlett: No. I have never seen so much fever as I saw in Kutch in the months of July and August.

Mr. Aitken: If you think that the wind passing over the foreshore does no harm, why do you think it should have a bad effect upon men living at the dock?

Dr. Hewlett: I don't say that it does no harm, but that it is not the principal cause.

Mr. Aitken: Why should the exhalations from the dock, which will always be covered with water, do any harm to the men?

Dr. Hewlett: Because the water would not be changed.

Captain Henry: Don't you think that if one foot of water was changed daily the water in the dock would be likely to be as pure as the water in tanks, which is never changed except during the monsoon?

Dr. Hewlett: There are springs in the tanks.

Captain Henry: Baboola Tank for instance?

Dr. Hewlett: There are fish there, for one thing, to keep the water pure.

Captain Henry: Why not have fish in the dock?

Dr. Hewlett: In that enclosed space with a foul bottom?

Captain Henry: Did you never see sailors fishing in the London docks?

Dr. Hewlett: No, I have not.

Captain Henry: I have, and seen them taking up large quantities?

Mr. Aitken: Do you know anything of the health of sailors in dry docks?

Dr. Hewlett: No, I don't know anything of that.

Mr. Aitken: What particular gases from sea water would be detrimental to the health of the men?

Dr. Hewlett: There would be sulphide of hydrogen and sulphide of amonium besides other gases.

Mr. Aitken: Do you know the large enclosed piece of salt water at Durvee (Sion)?

Dr. Hewlett: Yes.

Mr. Aitken: And yet that is one of the healthiest parts of the island.

Dr. Hewlett: It is very thinly populated. These salt marshes, however, are known to be one of the causes of fever.

Mr. Aitken: Is that not because of the mud being exposed at low water?

Dr. Hewlett: I think it is. I understand that in the proposed dock the salt water is to be impounded and not to be changed except once a fortnight or once a month.

Mr. Aitken believed it could be done in ten days.

Dr. Hewlett thought it would be far better in a sanitary point of view if the sailors were to live on hulks instead of staying in barracks.

Mr. Aitken: Do you think that living on board in the dock three days would affect their health?

Dr. Hewlett: I think that in this climate it would.

Captain Henry: Don't the ships lie at Calcutta very close to the shore?

Dr. Hewlett: Well, there is fresh water and a tremendous body strong current there.

Captain Henry said that the crews of the P. and O. Company's ships suffered very little at Calcutta.

Dr Hewlett: I was only in Calcutta about three weeks, living on board in the stream, and I remember there was a very large sick list, including I think six or seven cases of cholera.

Dr. Sydney Smith was then examined. He said: I am in medical charge of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and am Port Surgeon. In regard to the advisability of sailors living on board ship in the proposed dock, I think a most important point is that there should be good ventilation, and that no godowns or other high buildings should be constructed round the docks. I have heard since I entered the room that it was intended to change the water entirely—

Mr. Robertson: Not entirely, but a certain quantity of fresh water introduced daily.

Mr. Aitken was understood to say that the water might be entirely changed in ten days.

Mr. Robertson: If the water were changed once in ten days, you think that would be sufficient?

Dr. Smith: I think so.

Mr. Robertson: And if it were not entirely changed, but merely dilluted?

Dr. Smith: I heard it said a few minutes ago that the men were only to be in the dock three or four days, and if that were so I don't think it would affect them.

Mr. Robertson: But that was merely a supposition.

Dr. Smith: I think that if they were to be there for several weeks it might affect their health. I am speaking now with reference to the sailing ships and not to other influences which would affect them. In the first place, I think that the sailors might be inclined to go into the native town and indulge too frequently in spirituous liquors.

Captain Henry: Don't you think, from your experience of sailors, that if they had free access to the shore daily, they would be less inclined to indulge in that way day after day?

Dr. Smith: I am afraid they would keep it up constantly.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think the vicinity to the native town would be objectionable with regard to the air passing from the native town to the dock?

Dr. Smith: Not if the crews were there only a short time.

Mr. Adams: Suppose the ships were in the dock on an average two months or six weeks, and the sailors living on board?

Mr. Aitken said it was proposed, to begin with, that a ship should be hauled out of the dock after she had discharged her cargo, and taken in again to load.

Mr. Adams: That alters the matter.

Mr. Robertson (to Dr. Smith): Do you think that organic matter could be prevented from getting into the dock?

Dr. Smith: Well, I think there would be a certain amount of organic or animal matter always going in.

Mr. Robertson: Do you think it would affect the health of the crews?

Dr. Smith: Not if the water were kept in constant motion.

Mr. Robertson: Have you had any experience of docks at home?

Dr. Smith: I can't say I have. The only docks I know anything of are those at Marseilles.

Mr. Aitken: Does the health of seamen suffer in a dry dock?

Dr. Smith: Yes, there being no ventilation and the heat being very great. The exposure to the sun in the hurry of getting the ship in and out of the dock, is hurtful.

Captain Henry mentioned, in answer to a member of the Committee, that when the steamers of the P. & O Co. were in dry dock the men lived on board and the officers on shore.

Mr. Aitken: Do you not think, after what we have heard of merchant seamen being supplied with bad provisions, that they suffer just as much from that cause as they would do from going into a wet dock?

Dr. Smith: I do not see what that has to do with the question.

Mr. Aitken: Do you think the owners of ships always take the very greatest care of the sanitary state of their crews?

Dr. Smith: I don't think they do.

Mr. Robertson did not see that this affected the question.

Captain Henry: Do you think it would be an improvement to the health of the town to convert part of the foreshore into docks—at Mody Bay for instance?

Dr. Smith: I think it would be a benefit so far as the health of the town is concerned.

Mr. Robertson: Would there be any special advantage in that respect in having docks instead of ordinary reclamations?

Dr. Smith: No, I mean that the mere covering of the mud would be an advantage to the town.

Captain Henry: If proper arrangements were made to have the water changed in the manner proposed, would there be any injury to the health of the crew?

Dr. Smith: I think there proper ventilation, suitable barracks built, and the sailors duly restricted from going on shore, I think they might safely be allowed to live there, but that they should not be allowed to live on board ship. For one thing, every man should have a proper space allotted to him.

Mr. Robertson: We have been told that it would be utterly impossible to keep them in barracks,—that the moment his work is over a sailor thinks he has a perfect right to go where he likes and do what he likes. You suppose it would be necessary to exercise restraint, and if this restraint could not be exercised you think it would be inadvisable that they should live on shore?

Dr. Smith: Certainly.

Mr. Robertson: Then, you are supposing a state of things which we are told is impossible.

Captain Henry believed it was not impossible. At Calcutta the ships lay just alongside the shore, and in connection with the P. and O. Co.'s steamers there was never a case of drunkeuness.

In answer to Mr. Adams, Captain Henry said there was none of the Co.'s steamers which had not eighty Europeans on board. He thought that if sailors were allowed to go ashore every day and every night—which was the rule at Portsmouth and Southampton—there would be very little drunkenness. It was preposterous to suppose that, because a man got drunk in going ashore once a month or once in two or three months, he would get drunk every night if he were allowed to live on shore. He might get drunk the first and second day, but he would not do so afterwards. It was absurd to say that a sailor was not the same as any other human being.

Mr. Bogie said that the crews of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers were composed of a superior class of men.

Capt. Henry said the only punishment the company inflicted was to dismiss a man whenever he was found drunk.

The examination of Dr. Smith being completed,

Captain Henry was examined, though he was unprepared in regard to several points on which he wished to give evidence.

He said: I am Superintendent in Bombay of the P. & O. S. N. Co. I think it would be advantageous to have wet docks in Bombay. I believe that they would effect a saving of money both to the shipowner and the merchant; and that that saving would show itself in respect of the landing of goods, the shipping of goods, pilfering, and damage to cargo.

Mr. Adams: Have you had any experience as to sailing ships?

Captain Henry: I sailed in a very large ship for about four years,—I believe that a ship lying in dock would be much more secure than one in the harbour.

Mr. Adams: Is that not a question for the underwriters?

Captain Henry: I think not, because all ships are not insured. The P. and O. Co. does not insure, neither does Green. Large shipowners do not find it an advantage to insure.

Mr. Adams: I think the majority of the shipping in this harbour is insured.

Examination of Captain Henry continued: I am not prepared with an estimate of the difference of cost as regards the two systems of landing and shipping goods, but I am certain it would be considerable. I think the ships should be compelled to go into the docks, because it would save so much money in their general disbursements and would give the merchants greater facilities for landing and shipping cargo. At present we (the P. & O. Co.) get the bulk of our cargoes landed in two days, but I think if there were docks we would get it landed in half a day. We pay more in getting the cargo out so quickly as we would do if the cargo was landed slowly, the [illegible] being that we have to use [illegible] coolies to [illegible]

no hesitation in allowing the crews to live on board in the dock, during the whole of the time. I think, for my part, that if you put a ship in dock you must keep her there till she goes to sea; otherwise the expense would be too great, for I think it would not pay to take ships into the dock merely to discharge them, and afterwards to take them in again to load. There are no docks in the tropics.

Mr. Aitken: Marseilles is almost as hot in the sun during the summer months as Bombay.

Captain Henry: Yes, but it is not in the tropics.

Mr. Robertson: What is the reason why there should be no docks in any tropical climate?

Captain Henry: The only reason I can think of is that there have been no funds in any tropical countries to make them.

Mr. Aitken: Which port do you think should set the example?

Captain Henry: Bombay unquestionably, and I think the day will come when it will be a necessity for this port.

Mr. Robertson: Do you know any large harbours like that of Bombay, the foreshores of which are as easily accessible, and which have docks?

Captain Henry: Oh, several, Plymouth and Falmouth for instance. The harbour of Falmouth is quite as fine, if not finer than that of Bombay, and the foreshore is more accessible.

Mr. Adams: But do you know any where there is no rain for nine months in the year? That is the great point. The reason why docks are built at such places as Captain Henry describes is that rain may fall at any moment.

Captain Henry: In answer to that I would say that there are parts of Falmouth harbour which are more sheltered than any parts of the harbour of Bombay.

Mr. Adams: Sheltered from rain?

Captain Henry: You can have no shelter from rain anywhere. In the same harbour, also, there are convenient jetties at all parts; nevertheless fine floating docks have been built. I may say that I think the steam coasting trade on the Malabar Coast would be doubled by the construction of docks. With the exception of very few days in the year I think you would always be able to get ships out of the proposed dock; and that a vessel could certainly go out of the dock on any day when she could sail out of the harbour. I am speaking from experience of docking ships in dry docks, and I have docked ships here in the very worst days of the monsoon. I think the difficulty of managing a crew depends entirely on the way they are treated, whether in dock or afloat. At Southampton I have seen the whole of the crew—except such as were required for the watch—going ashore every night, and returning on board at 6 o'clock in the morning, without ever coming back drunk or giving the slightest trouble. In dock I should let them go ashore every night, except those who are required for the ship. I think that if you treat a sailor properly you will find him the same as any other man. At Calcutta the crews always live on board, but there are two gangways by which they can go ashore whenever they like.

Mr. Adams: But your men are highly paid.

Captain Henry: They get Rs. 5 a month more than the general rate of wages in the port.

Mr. Bogie: I suppose employment in your ships is much sought after—more than in the case of a Liverpool sailing ship?

Captain Henry: Yes, but I think that if they were treated as well on a Liverpool ship they would behave as well.

Mr. Adams: Have you ever been in command of a sailing ship?

Captain Henry: No, but I have sailed five years in one.

Mr. Adams: Do you think that underwriters would charge less for the "round" if docks were constructed?

Captain Henry: I think they would be inclined to charge something less, for the risk would be less.

In answer to a further question of Mr. Adams, Captain Henry said it was known that a cyclone came on in Bombay every ten or fifteen years, and that he believed it one came on all his (Mr. Adams') ships would go down, though he thought the ships of the P. & O. Co. would survive.

Mr. Adams: I don't quite agree with that. I think we have ships in this port equal to any of yours.

In answer to Mr. Aitken, Captain Henry said he believed that if shipowners were canvassed a majority of them would be found to be in favour of docks.

The Committee here adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF STEALING.—Vittoo Byajee, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession a copper pot reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account how he came by it. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for a month.

THEFT.—Dharsey Chuttoor was convicted of stealing, on the 11th inst., Rs. 30 in cash the property of Girdhur Motilall, a dealer in cotton; and being known to be a professional thief, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Harry Smith and six other seamen of the British ship *Hoat* were convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to go on board the ship; and were sentenced to be kept to hard labour for twelve weeks each, and to forfeit six days' wages for each day's refusal of duty.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Syed Coodboodin, a peon, was brought up from remand on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,270, entrusted to him as a servant.

The prisoner was a havaildar in the office of the trustees to the estate of Mr. Premchund Roychund, now in liquidation. On the 12th March last by order of Mr. Cartwright, then one of the trustees, Mr. Charles Stewart, a clerk, entrusted the prisoner with a letter containing five Government currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,270. The letter was signed by Mr. Stewart, and the prisoner was directed to the accountant of the Oriental Bank Corporation, to whom it was addressed not to return without bringing with an answer, Mr Stewart made enquiries at the Oriental Bank and learned that the money had not been paid into the Bank. The matter was reported to the police. In consequence of information received, Mr. Stewart proceeded to Oorun on the 29th April last and saw the prisoner in custody. He admitted having applied the money to his own use.

His Worship, at the close of the case for the prosecution, committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE.—13TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Suttawah Dhondee was charged with stealing a silk saree and a piece of chintz, of the aggregate value of thirteen rupees, the property of one Tookaram Ragoodasa.

From the evidence of one Gunoo Kooshall, a Ramoosee, that yesterday morning while the prisoner was passing along the Belassis road he observed something bulky round his waist. He suspected something wrong and went up to him, and on search being made he found the stolen property in his possession.

The prisoner urged in defence that the Ramoosee gave him the cloth, but he called no witnesses to prove the allegation.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

THEFT OF TIMBER :—Baloo Canoo was charged with stealing two pieces of timber, of the value of four annas, the property of Satchew Kakee.

The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days in the County Jail with hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING :—Kewjee Govind was charged with driving a vehicle at Gwalia Tank road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined in the sum of rupees ten.

ASSAULT :—The Chief Engineer of the ship *Eneus*, was charged with assulting Sheik Ahmed Bussur.

The complainant, it appeared, was a Tindal on board the ship, and lately got his discharge. A few days ago he went on board to ask the defendant for his pay, who paid him less than others, although he did the same work. The prosecutor presented his discharge, which the defendant threw on the ground, and as he was picking it up, the defendant turned round and kicked him and turned him out of the ship.

The defendant's story was that the prosecutor came on board, comprising of being short paid. He told him that he was paid according to his work. He thereupon shoved two papers into his hand. He never struck him or kicked him but he simply caught him by the hand and told him to leave the ship.

His Worship said that under all circumstances the charge was not supported by reliable evidence, and he therefore dismissed the complaint.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

AFGHANISTAN.

(CABUL, BULK, CANDAHAR AND BOKHARA.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

25th April 1867.—As Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan Governor of Turkistan has resolved to invade Cabul shortly with enormous troops, and his forces have reached so much nearer to the citidal as the Bamian Pass, the Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan ordered the son of Meer Waiz, in today's Durbar to write a Moorasilah to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan to leave Candahar for Cabul without any delay, as it was in contemplation to send him to Turkistan to conduct the battle against the Turkistan Sirdar. A few confidential agents have left Cabul for Candahar with this letter, but it appears hardly probable that Mahomed Azim Khan would come to Cabul and take the command of the troops. Letters were also written to-day to Sirdar Nazur Mahomed Khan, Governor of Ghiznee, and brother to Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan to despatch troops from his own quarters to Cabul without losing time, as the troops now stationed at Cabul are considered hardly sufficient to oppose so formidable an enemy as Fyz Mahomed Khan.

26th April.—Two thousand Kazul Bash troops sent by Sirdar Azees Khan of Korum arrived at Cabul to-day. The Ameer ordered them to remain at Killah Quazee until further orders. A petition was also received in to-day's court from Sirdar Sooltan Jan son of Sirdar Sa-adut Khan and Nooroolah Khan Governor of Jellalabad regretting that they were unable to send any supply of troops from their quarters, as they said it was by all means probable that Jellalabad would be threatened by the discontented Sirdar Jellalooddeen Khan who was now at Swat making arrangements for his own benefit with the powerful and most influential Sirdar of the hill tribe the Akhoond Sahib. News was also received this day from Bokhara by the Cabul merchant that fifty-thousand Russian recruits have arrived at upper Turkistan. The old troops who had so gallantly fought during the late campaigns with the innumerable savage tribes of Central Asia, have left the country for home, and the new force having been divided by the Russian General into different detachments has been located at Tashkund, Khojund, Merne, Shahjahau, Churkh, Jazak, and Kokan. To chastise the tribe of the Usbek and the Kashgarians will now be the task of the conquerors. The Meers of the upper [illegible] assisted by the Chi[illegible] against [illegible] helping [illegible]

THE ENGLISH FLEET.

(From the Times.)

WE are glad to see that the Admiralty are acting on the perfectly reasonable and sound view that wooden ships are no longer to be relied on in naval warfare, and that to maintain a large fleet of such vessels is only to block up our harbours with useless lumber, to incur heavy annual expenses for repairing what can never be profitably used, and to keep up the delusion that the naval force of the country can any longer be estimated by the number of guns we are able to bring into action, without reference to the power of resistance of the ships that are to fire them. Certainly, it is rather startling to see machines of vast power and complexity sold for the value of their materials. It startles one to hear that Messrs. Castle and Beech have purchased a whole steam fleet, including the Colossus, Collingwood, Orion, and Cressy; ships of the line, the Impericuse, Euryalus, Termagant, Arrogant, Chesapeake, and Leander, frigates, possessing a tonnage of 24,305 and a power of 4,030 horses, and all for the moderate sum of £68,000. Nothing is more repulsive to the mind than waste, and at the thought that all these fine vessels of the very best that the art of their time could construct—are to be sold for a sum less than the price, probably, of any one of them, we can hardly escape a feeling of annoyance—almost of anger. It is not pleasant to be offered £10, for an excellent chariot which has cost £300, or £40 for an almost new barouche, and yet when these things have ceased to be useful it is better to make a loss at once than keep them encumbering the coach-house and contributing annually to the revenue from assessed taxes. Let them go, then, and let us waste no unavailing regrets over them.

Only, while we are thus busy in getting rid of the last vestiges of the old state of things, [illegible] far we are [illegible] in our proceedings, and whether we are quite of with the old love before we are [illegible] with the new. The only possible justification of this wholesale sacrifice and des[illegible] of our wooden fleet is the firm con[illegible] vessels are worthless when [illegible] rates China from Upper Turkis[illegible] lies the Kora lake. On the west of this [illegible]re, the Russian troops are now encamped [illegible] on its south are seen the savage and ungovern[illegible]o tribes wandering in the plains.

27th April.—A letter was [illegible]ived this morning from Bulkh by a Khan [illegible] stating that the Ameer Shere Ally Khan [illegible]who is now at Maimanah in the neighbourhood of Khilm, a guest of the Meer of that place, has sent for more troops to Gurishk, as his sole object is to make such an effectual invasion [illegible] Cabul in the company of his faithful ally Fyz Mora Khan as would leave no doubt of his success. Letters from Candahar state that Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan, the Governor of that province, is treating the subjects most cruelly. He imposes fines on the people and borrows money (which he never pays) by force. A rich merchant of Lohanee has fled to Ferah from Candahar to save himself from the ill treatment of the Sirdar. Another letter which was received by

CLOSE OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE KING.

BERLIN, APRIL 17.

In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament Count Bismarck announced that the Federal Government had resolved to adhere to the Constitution as voted by Parliament. He therefore formally declared the Constitution of the North German Confederation adopted both by the Parliament and by the Governments, and read a Royal message stating that His Majesty would close the Parliament in person at noon in the White Saloon of the Royal Castle.

A large number of deputies were present, including Prince Frederick Charles. The Left, however, was only represented by Herren Becker and Schraps. In the box of the Diplomatic Body were the Ambassadors of England, Russia, Denmark, and Holland. The Queen and the Crown Princess with her eldest son were in the Royal box.

On the entry of the King, Herr Simson, President of the Parliament exclaimed, "Long live the King, the Protector of the North German Bund!"

His Majesty then delivered the following Speech from the Throne :—

"*Illustrious, Noble, and Hon. Members of the Parliament of the North German Confederation,—*

As I see you again assembled around me at the termination of your important labours with a feeling of sincere satisfaction. The hopes I recently expressed from this place in the name of the allied Governments have since then, through your aid, been brought to fulfilment. With patriotic earnestness you have understood the greatness of your task, and have kept in view our common objects with voluntary self-restraint. For that reason we have succeeded in establishing upon a secure basis a Constitution the development of which we may confidently leave to the future. The Federal authority is furnished with the attributes indispensable to, but also sufficient for the prosperity and the power of the Confederation. The individual States, while their future is guaranteed by the totality of the Bund, have retained their freedom of action in all departments wherein variety and development is admissible and salutary. To this popular representation is secured that co-operation in carrying out the great national objects which corresponds to the spirit of the existing Constitutions of the countries and to the necessities of the Government to see their action supported by the agreement of the German people.

"All of us who have co-operated in carrying out the national task—the allied Governments as well as the representatives of the people—have readily made the sacrifices of our views and our wishes, and we were able to do so, because the conviction that these sacrifices were made for Germany, and that they were worth our union. By this universal readiness, coupled with the conciliation of and victory over opposing views, the guarantees is at the same time gained for that future fruitful development of the Confederation, with the conclusion of which also the hopes common to us with our brethren in South Germany have advanced nearer to their fulfilment. The time has arrived when our German Fatherland is able to uphold its peace, its rights, and its dignity by its own collective strength. The national self-consciousness which has found elevated expression in the Parliament has met with a powerful echo from all quarters of Germany. Now the time, however, is for all the Governments and peoples of Germany unanimous that the regained power of the nation has, above all, to uphold its significance by rendering secure the blessings of peace.

"*Hon. Gentlemen,*—The great work in which we have been thought worthy by Providence to co-operate is approaching its completion. The popular representations of the individual States will not refuse their constitutional recognition to what has been created in community with their Governments. The same spirit that has enabled the task to succeed here will also preside over their deliberations. Thus, then, the first Parliament of the North German Confederation may close its labours with the elevating consciousness that it is accompanied by the thanks of the Fatherland, and that the work it has accomplished will, with the help of Providence, be faithfully developed both in our time and in future generations. May God bestow His blessing upon us and our dear Fatherland!"

The paragraphs of the Speech relating to South Germany and to the duty of securing the blessings of peace called forth loud cheers.

After the delivery of the speech Count Bismarck, on behalf of the Federal Governments declared the Session closed.

The Saxon Plenipotentiary then called upon the assembly to give three cheers for the King of Prussia.

(*From the Times.*)

NOTHING at this moment could be more significant than the Speech with which the King of Prussia closed the first Session of the North German Parliament. All reticence is now cast aside, and whatever importance France and Austria may attach to the Treaty of Prague, it is evident that at Berlin neither Sovereign nor people dream that German national unity is a matter with which foreign Powers have any business to concern themselves. The country north of the Main is knit together by as close a bond of union as is deemed sufficient for its strength and well-being; and the consolidation of the great Northern division brings it nearer to the fulfilment of those hopes which it has in common with the Southern districts. The barriers which the results of last year's war were thought to have raised between brethren can be removed at their own pleasure, and the reconstitution of all the German tribes into one family may any day be proposed as a subject for exclusively domestic deliberation. Enough has already been achieved towards this great consummation to make the rights, the peace, and dignity of the Fatherland dependent on its collective strength. Germany has found a mouthpiece in the North German Parliament. The words which resounded in its halls awakened a responsive echo both among the people who were represented there and among those who longed to be so represented. There is nothing menacing, however, in the self-conscious attitude assumed by the reorganized nation. By her regained power Germany has won for herself the blessings of peace. Those same blessings she has both the will and the power to secure to her neighbours. Safe from attack, she repudiates any aggressive views. Her position in the centre of Europe is essentially defensive and conservative. Surrounded by colossal Powers on all sides, she has no interest in provoking hostilities; but she has also the means no less than the inclination of intimating to her neighbours that if they break the peace they do so at their peril. Any step towards the restoration of the German Empire naturally tends to re-invest it with part at least of those functions as a moderating and arbiter with which it was originally invested in the Middle Ages.

All this we fancy we can read "between the lines" of the speech delivered by a Monarch who has not yet been proclaimed Emperor of Germany. By what means this momentous change has been brought to pass we learn from other expressions occurring in the same address. The war which was brought to a happy termination by the battle of Sadowa had only freed, but not united, the Germans. So far as it depended on diplomatic transactions, that war had rather tended to hinder than to favour their union. The victories of the Prussian armies had given Germany to the Germans, but it remained to be seen how they would dispose of it. The bloodshed in Bohemia had marked out the ground for a new edifice, but its design and its furtherance lay with the people themselves. The structure is now rising from its foundation, far from complete as yet, but admitting of indefinite development. It is by patriotic earnestness, by voluntary self-restraint, that the object has been attained. Every man in the country, King William declares, has had a hand in the accomplishment of the national task—the Confederate Governments, as well as the representatives of the people, have given equal proofs of their readiness to self-sacrifice.

It may be good policy on the part of the King of Prussia or of his shrewd adviser to profess all this belief in the spontaneousness and unanimity of the national movement. The fact is, however, that the Germans—Princes and people—have exhibited not a little of what Count Bismark, if he would speak out, would call their proverbial stubbornness and wrong-headedness. It is providential for Germany that she has found a master—a man not only calculated to sway her councils by a decidedly superior genius and character, but so aided by circumstances, past and present, as to afford a practical proof that in every controversy he alone in all Germany is always right, and all the rest are invariably wrong. All the arrogance and imperiousness with which in the old Prussian Chambers he bent or broke all opposition were justified by the results of the war with Austria, and all the conditions inexorably imposed upon the new Federal Parliament during its short Session just closed have been made acceptable by the bare prospect of a war with France. Were it not for this, the individual States would hardly acknowledge that they have retained as much of their freedom as they would themselves deem necessary or salutary. It is not the King of Saxony or the Free City of Frankfort that we had best consult as to the treatment the vanquished have met at Prussia's hands. Nor do we think that their Highness of Weimar, Coburg, or Brunswick would think that Prussia's allies fare much better than her opponents. There is not a Court or a capital throughout the Confederacy which would accept the position the new Constitution assigns to it, if it could possibly avoid it. But we feel not the less convinced that what is is for the best. Bismark has done for the Germans what they could never have accomplished for themselves; and there is hardly a point which the Opposition had to concede to his overbearing authority that any man of sense could wish to have been settled otherwise. However pardonable might be the zeal with which German Deputies stood up for their own emoluments, we incline to think that the country will be best served by unpaid representatives. It will be found difficult, under all circumstances, to exclude mere adventurers from an elective Assembly; but it is, at least, a good policy to try and starve out the most needy. On the subject of salary to the Deputies the Minister very wisely, as we think, showed himself inexorable; but if he knew when to hold out he also understood when to yield with a good grace. After securing to the Executive the absolute control over military affairs for five years, it required no great self-denial to leave the more distant future to be ruled by events. Whatever faults may be found with King William's Government in all other respects, it must be acknowledged that its management of the War Department has hitherto yielded the most satisfactory results. Till the time comes for Europe to turn the sword into a ploughshare, Germany could hardly do better than give *carte blanche* to such men as Von Roon and Von Moltke.

It is easy to cry out against Prussian military despotism, and maintain that the cause of German free dom has rather lost than won by the late national movement. The melancholy truth, however, is that no great capabilities for self-government are developed anywhere on the Continent. In Italy, where the Ministry puts forth no claim to unlimited sway over the public expenditure, not a single item of the budget has been voted for the last seven years. Harsh and absolute as the Prussian rule undoubtedly is, it is also provided, righteous, and enlightened. What real local freedom a Frankforter or a Hanoverian may have had to give up for the sake of unity we scarcely know, but in everything connected with the administration of justice, with the finances, and with public instruction, Prussia has long been the model State in Germany. The object of the present movement is not so much to make the Fatherland free as make it strong; strong against foreign aggression, no less than against internal elements of dissolution. Just at this moment there are extraneous causes which give the Germans unanimity of views and aims. But upon the removal of the temporary pressure, care should be taken that freedom should be gradually and calmly developed. "Slow and sure" should always be the rule in that country. Let the people begin with unity; liberty cannot fail to follow in proper time. Even as regards Liberal institutions, Germany has already, in 1867, under Bismark, reached a more advanced point than she attained in 1849, at the close of eighteen months of violent convulsions.

TAIL-LASHING.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

EVERY now and then the young lions of certain daily papers may be seen performing an operation which is exceedingly interesting and instructive to the lookers-on. Some subject is served out to them like the Kohinoor diamond, or Queen Elizabeth's martingale, or an Elgin marble, or an Egyptian brick, or a Byzantine coin. What the young lion has got to do is, not to write an archæological treatise on it, but simply to stand over it for a column or two in a spirit of piety and virtue, and to lash his tail. If it is the Kohinoor diamond, he begins by recapitulating, in a tone of racy familiarity with Greek and Latin authors, all the great diamonds that have ever existed since the world began; interminglings his narrative with quotations from Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil, Plautus, Terence, and dashing off a few airy allusions to Plato's cave, the silver mines of Laurium, Corinthian heteræ, Cleopatra's pearls, the Arabian nights, and Marie Antoinette's necklace. When he has finished lashing his tail over the catalogue, all that he has to do is to come back to the Kohinoor. There it is—the Kohinoor. It is not the nugget which has been extracted by pale Scythian slaves, to the sound of a Greek overseer's whip, from the dark abysses of Laurium. It is not the pearl which the Roman gourmand melted in his snow-cooled honey-sweetened wine. It is not one of the famous gems which Horace tells us that he could not afford to keep in his quiet Sabine farm. It is solely and simply the Kohinoor, and this is not the first but the nineteenth century. After achieving such a feat of tail-lashing, the young lion trots quietly home to his companions, till he is wanted again on a similar occasion of importance. This last week there has been a splendid opportunity for the tail-lashers. A jar containing some pure water has recently been excavated at Pompeii, hermetically sealed with a crust of hardened cinder and ashes; and the subject of its discovery has been given over to the most classical of the young lions, to see what he can make of it. And, though one might have expected a good deal, it must be admitted that the performance outdoes all anticipation. Not only has he lashed his tail to some purpose in and out of Horace and of Cicero, swept the whole of Tacitus, Sterne, Gibbon, and Lytton Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii*, but he has actually managed to get as far as Jerusalem and the Garden of Gathsemane—a *tour de force* undertaken probably out of respect to the fact that this is Passion Week. And finally, in a burst mingled piety and poetry, he has lashed himself into a sort of maudlin ecstasy, and has discovered in this little amphora of Pompeii a new and refreshing argument in favour of the immortality of the soul. This final exploit is a theological achievement of much promise. In these days of religious doubt and difficulty, a writer who can draw a proof of immortality out of a stone jar is a far more astonishing and useful performer than a conjuror who gets into a bottle. This the young lions of the "Daily" "Telegraph" have done, and it is pleasant to think that the million is being instructed by writers who are not only popular but moral.

"Why will not pass a little," says the young lion of the amphora, "in the fret and fever of our restless Present, to let this vase of ancient water take our thoughts back to the Past?" To such an invitation there is only one reply possible, and that is the same reply as the old Duke of Cambridge used to make in the invitations to prayer of the Litany and the Morning Service. Certainly, by all means let us go back to the Past, and traverse the whole tract of antiquity under the guidance of the tail-lasher. And, first, it is to be observed, that the water dates back indubitably to the day of the eruption of Vesuvius. This fact supplies the essayist with a simile. This vase is "like a lachrymatory of nature—the tears of the fair country kept in a bottle for all the bright life slain on that awful day." Most people will agree in thinking that this simile, whatever its merits, is beyond all question a most powerful one. In the language of Mr. Weller senior, it more than "verges on the poetical." To conceive of a casual stone jar holding anybody's tears bold—very bold; but when it comes to holding the tears of nature the idea is more than bold—it is sublime. The way in which the audacious writer proceeds to complete the train of reflection which he has so auspiciously begun reminds one of the way in which Mr. Shandy, by the use of the single idea of a white bear and of an unlimited supply of auxiliary verbs, proposed to teach his son Tristram all the mysteries of the universe. It was Mr. Shandy's opinion that, if the auxiliary verbs were only rightly used and applied, no one idea ever could enter a child's brain but a magazine of conceptions and conclusions might be drawn forth from it. And, to illustrate this fact, Mr. Shandy started with the apparently barren idea of a "white bear":—

A WHITE BEAR. Very well! Have I ever seen one? Might I ever have seen one? Am I ever to see one? Ought I ever to have seen one? or can I ever see one?

Would I had seen a white bear!

If I should see a white bear, what should I say? If I should never see a white bear, what then?

If I never have, can, must, or shall, see a white bear alive, have I ever seen the skin of one? Did I ever see one painted—described? Have I never dreamed of one?

Did my father, mother, uncle, aunt, brothers, or sisters, ever see a white bear? What would they give? How would they behave? How would the white bear have behaved? Is he wild? Tame? Terrible? Rough? Smooth?

Is the white bear worth seeing?

Is there no sin in it?

Is it better than a black one?

The essayist and philosopher of the "Daily" "Telegraph" substitutes of course the idea of a stone jar for that of a white bear and, adding classical names as a sort of flavour, leads off, precisely on the same principle, with questions equally unanswerable and a result equally delicious:—

A VASE OF ANCIENT WATER? What was the fate, we wonder, of the slave who filled the urn at the fountain? For what merry banquet was it charged to mix with purple Falernian, or to pour, along with odours, upon the hands of the guests when they rose from meat to hear the flute-players pipe under the olives?

Or was it brimmed for the toilet of some Ocean beauty, and set half-naked, ready to bathe her dark eyes again, and wash the dust from her hair, when, flushed with lovemaking and the sight of blood, she came at night from the gladiators?

Or perchance it was an amphora of some little marble temple, and what is wanting of its contents was poured out to lave the victim's blood away from an altar of Artemis, or of Hercules who built the city.

These soul-awakening questions have the merit like those about the white bear, of being totally insoluble. The fate of the slave, the dust on the Ocean beauty's hair, and the imaginary victim's blood are too much for ordinary scholars and one can only admire the breathless rapidity of the pace at which we are carried along. Yet the young lion is not even out of breath with this startling achievement, but urges on his wild career with unabated vigour. The next question he puts to himself is an equally difficult one. What were people all talking about when the water was drawn for the jar? Difficult as it may seem, the young lion grapples with the problem, and solves it in a manner equally creditable to his head and heart, as well as appropriate to the Holy Week in which we are:—

They were talking, he sure, of the terrible siege just over at Jerusalem, where the Prætorians had trampled the Holy of Holies with their iron sandals, and fire had run along slips of Kedron from Gethsemane to Siloam. The water, if it could be conscious, has heard almost the first talk about The One who spoke in Cana, when water blushed obedient into wine; it has heard the sages and priests of these petty sinful towns discuss together the new strange doctrine that had come out of Galilee, which made common men braver than Thrasea Pætus, killed a score of summers ago by Nero—that Pætus who poured the libation of his life blood to Jove the Deliverer, and died with a merry moral on his tongue; which made even women braver than Paulina, Seneca's wife, she who out of love and pride not twenty years back, opened her veins along with her husband, and, narrowly saved from death, was still living and known at Rome as a bloodless lady.

Considering that the water (as we have been already informed) was only drawn on the day of the eruption of Vesuvius, it must have mixed pretty largely in theological society in the course of a single forenoon to have heard all this before it was finally bottled up as a lachrymatory of nature; and the priests and sages must have been nimble in conversation to have dispatched all the talk about Kedron and Gethsemane before starting for the gladiators. This, however, is not the real point. What is most astounding is the brazen boldness with which the young lion of "Daily Telegraph" (*a propos*, as far as we can see, of nothing) has got into type his stock of dictionary information about Thrasea Pætus, and Paulina, the bloodless lady. A casual observer would have thought that we were safe at all events from Thrasea Pætus, who by no possible stretch of imagination can be conceived of having any connexion with the Pompeian stone jar. And not even a prophet (unless inspired) could have foreseen the allusion to the bloodless Paulina. But the fact that both Thrasea Pætus and Paulina have been called in gives one an awful idea of the power of genius. After this feat, nothing of course is impossible. Socrates' demon, the eaglethat let fall a stone on Pindar's skull, the quail of Alcibiades, and Nero's fiddle, may come in anywhere, whether the subject is Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill or the Paris Exhibition. If the stone that broke Pindar's skull does not appear in the article about the stone jar, Pindar himself does. And after him comes Horace, Lydia and Chloe by his sides:—

Why, it is water which might have shaken to voices of the Greek boys in Pompeii, chorusing old Pindar's famous Olympian ode in praise of water; while the song of Horace, "O fons Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro," was positively at the time almost the newest thing out in Alcaics for the Lydias and Chloes sitting to their citharas. Here is the water still;—but Lydia and Chloe?

Without pausing to discuss the present condition of Lydia and Chloe—a condition which Lord Westbury perhaps has done his best to alleviate—we pass on to observe the astounding transition which the youthful lion of the "Daily Telegraph" has made from Pompeii to Pindar's Olympian ode. The only possible link between the two is that the Pompeian jar holds water, and that Pindar's ode praises water. But even this link is wanting when he travels to Horace's sonnet to the fountain of Bandusia. Except so far as it is doubtless possible that some of the matrons of Pompeii may have read Horace, and that Horace undoubtedly did write about Bandusia, which has no more to do with Pompeii than the Thames has to do with Newcastle-upon-Tyne, we confess we cannot see any connexion between the two. The one thing to be said about the allusion to Lydia and Chloe is that it is the opposite as the allusion to Hadrian and Trajan which follows next in order. Those who left the jar and fled, we are informed, "if they saved their lives at all were dead, long dead" before Trajan and Hadrian reigned a fact which, if it were even chronologically unimpeachable, would scarcely supply ground for prolonged reflection. That all of them had passed into the domain of history upon the advent of "Constantine the Great" is a truth which nobody can deny, but which seems only worth stating for the sake of indicating the author's familiarity with the name of Constantine. Upon such a system it is easy to go on multiplying moral reflections for ever. Even Constantine the Great passed away before Justinian, and before "that" Theodosia whose vices and genius have survived in the luminous pages of Gibbon. Great as was Theodosia, she passed away before the age of Charlemagne; and Charlemagne, with all his glories, did not live to see the day of St. Louis and the Crusades. When one has once entered on this improving train of thought, the only difficulty is to know when to stop; and if the "Daily Telegraph" stops at Constantine the Great, considerable credit is due to it for consideration and self-restraint.

The "Daily Telegraph," however, only stays its bright course of imagination at Constantine in order to retrace its steps to ancient Greece. The amphora of water is a stone jar. A stone jar reminds the "Daily Telegraph" very naturally of an urn. And an urn, by an equally unimpeachable transition, calls up the idea of the funeral urn in the "Electra" of Sophocles. Just as the jar holds water the urn held dust; and there is this further striking contrast between them, that one is a funeral urn and the other is not. In working out this obvious simile, we regret to say the young lion of the "Daily Telegraph," though classical and poetical, is a little obscure:—

To think of the urn of water is to have the sad words of Electra come up to the mind in that most mournful passage of the Greek play, where she stands with her brother's funeral urn in her hands, and weeps over the handful of white dust. But here is suggested a comfort; for all the while that mourning her brother Orestes is standing by and smiling at her error. The great poets are very wise. Life does not die, though we grieve over the only relics left of it. In new and bright disguises—not penetrated yet, but to be perceived with a sudden joy, like Electra's when she found that the dust in the urn (it was said) all that that the Past lives, and laughs at our happy wonder, like Orestes.

Of this remarkable though complicated passage there are only two possible explanations. Either it is a literal translation of a German transcendentalist, in which case everything is accounted for, or the young lion wrote it after dinner. The happy wonder of the Present, at which the Past laughs, like Orestes, completely beats us. What it has to do with a funeral urn, or if it has what the urn could possibly have in common with a water-bottle, is an inscrutable mystery which we hope and trust the million can appreciate, though we do not. It is, however, from this that the young lion triumphantly proceeds to a vindication of the immortality of the soul, in language which as it is wholly unintelligible, is we believe, replete with profound philosophy:—

If water can live two thousand years . . . . life must live, though the surety in thought appears a paradox in experience.

What is a surety in thought, what is a paradox in experience, and why the one appears to be the other, is a problem which we can only hope somebody or other may be able to comprehend. If the young hero himself comprehends it, he is a very clever creature. At any rate it is to be supposed that his readers like, if they do not understand, this sort of literary fustian. It pays, we suppose, to write it; and it must not be forgotten that philosophy for the million, like all philosophy, begins possibly in wonder. The seldom perhaps has a tail lasher gone so much in so brief a space. No greater feat of tail-lashing has ever been made. Sometimes when Latin verses are dying out of our universities and being suppressed at our public schools, it is delightful to think that so much rare and ripe scholarship, and such varied allusions to all sorts of authors, may be had at the corners of the streets for one penny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPRECEDENTED QUANTITIES OF ICE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.—It has been asserted that the severe weather recently experienced in Great Britain and France was due to atmospheric disturbances in the North Atlantic ocean, and all arrivals, at Liverpool from New York and other ports in the United States and Canada report unprecedented quantities of ice in mid ocean; about 44 N. lat. and 53 W. long. One vessel had to sail for nearly 200 miles in a southerly direction along side a perfect continent of ice, while others passed icebergs of enormous size, all much further south than is common at this season.

WAR EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE.—The *Saint Public*, of Lyons, says:—"The enormous quantity of arms which Europe is at this moment engaged in transforming or manufacturing is estimated at 11,000,000 Chassepot and 3,200,000 rifles. If the former are valued at 2,000f. each, that item alone represents 22,000,000f., and that is an extremely low price. The rifles at 40f. each represent a sum of 128 millions, and that in most countries is far below the actual sum the Chassepot costing 74f., and the Swiss Winchester 90f. This amount will therefore probably be exceeded, and as all the accoutrements will also require transformation, this expenditure, which, according to the most moderate calculation is already twenty-two millions for cannon and 128 for rifles, together 150 millions, will certainly be doubled. It will rise to triple, or 450 millions, taking into account the munition, powder, lead, cartridges, &c. Let us say, in round numbers, 300 millions—half a milliard (300,000,000.)! We ask any intelligent man if not the most grievous thing possible to see half a milliard thus spent in instruments of war, when the peoples everywhere are in want of primary schools, apprenticeship instruction, and professional training; when there are the most urgent applications for the execution of roads, harbours, and the most indispensable means of communication?"

THE Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on March 29th says:—

A fatal duel took place this morning in Champo Grande, between Signor Jose Julio d'Oliveira Pinto, a deputy to the Cortes, and Miguel de Sa Nagueina, a Portuguese officer in the Italian service, and an aide-de-camp to Prince Humbert. The duel arose out of certain expressions uttered by Signor Pinto in the Senate in the Cortes, respecting Nogueira, the uncle of the officer. A retraction was demanded by the latter, which was refused, and afterwards when the two parties met in the Chiado, they came to hard words, which ended in the officer spitting in the face of the deputy, whodrew a revolver but did not fire. This encounter was much talked about, and some of the newspapers applied the epithet of coward to Signor Pinto, besides which, it is said, he was shown the cold shoulder in the Cortes by several deputies on account of his refusal to accept a challenge. It is supposed that, stung by these slights, Signor Pinto determined to fight. Seconds were sought, those of the deputy being, both members of the Cortes, and on the part of Signor Sa Nagueina were Don Rodrigo d'Almeida, a nephew of the Duke de Saldanha, and Edward Barreiros, son of the late Viscount da Luz. The duel was at 15 paces, and lots were drawn for first fire, which fell to Signor Sa Nagueina. At the first shot the deputy fell mortally wounded, the ball having penetrated his side and wounded the liver and the larger blood-vessels. The seconds then carried the dying man to a cab, in which they had come from Lisbon, and gave the driver directions to proceed to the house of the deputy; but the authorities having been notified of the occurrence, the body was taken to the chief police station. Afterwards it was removed to the Hospital of San José, where the autopsy was performed. The Cortes did not sit this afternoon, on account of the profound impression caused by this occurrence, and the Chiado Bas all day been filled by groups discussing the circumstances of the duel. Signor Oliveira Pinto, besides being a deputy, was one of the high *employés* of the Ministry of Justice, and he leaves a wife and family almost destitute. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the chapel of the hospital, and a large number of the deputies will attend. The excitement in this affair is quite without precedent, and speculation is rife as to the next move.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Recognised by Act, No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agents also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. RALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¾ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11¾ "
On demand		1/11¾ "

No drafts at four months sigh: are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £20	.....	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	.....	
On Ireland do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	.....	1s. 10¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, as the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	... 5 per cent.
6 do.	...	... 4 "
3 do.	...	... 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On remittance of Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | DONALD McGILLIAN, Esq.
| WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—A. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	...	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	...	... at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged. Other amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates, rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. E. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,900,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	306,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	75,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	155,139	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aitkin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Bridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas